

Building Capacity for Sustainable Governance in South Asian Fisheries: Poverty, Wellbeing and Deliberative Policy networks

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Third and Final Workshop report

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Context/ background (proposal)

The purpose of the project is to build capacity amongst a range of scientific, policy and political actors to enable their more effective participation in *deliberative policy networks*. The project arises from recognition of the existing momentum within South Asian policy organisations and systems to build new and more effective governance solutions for natural resource regimes which are characterised by conflicts. Two relatively new methodological approaches will be brought to bear to achieve this purpose, namely:

1. Interactive governance in which key stakeholders bring together expertise to deliberate upon their different perspectives and different understandings of the policy problem.
2. The notion of *human wellbeing* that brings a framework for analysing the different wellbeing outcomes that emerges from society and ecosystem service interactions.

There are three inter-connected aims:

- 1) To develop and strengthen nascent deliberative policy networks (involving local, national and international actors) to consider the trade-offs and hard choices in respect to sustainable fisheries and better wellbeing outcomes for the fishing poor, with a special focus on conflicted fishing communities in South India and Sri Lanka.
- 2) To build capacity by applying the *wellbeing approach* to the analysis of poverty in fisheries, and by using the approach to provide a framework for the assessment of effective fisheries governance.
- 3) To develop the *learning capacity* of deliberative policy networks, such that they are able to increasingly take ownership over a future research and capacity building strategy.

The project is centred on a series of three workshops by the end of which the following outputs will be completed:

- i) To establish deliberative policy networks at the two sites, with secured participation from all key stakeholders and agreement on the mode of proceeding.
- ii) To increase capacity within those networks to engage and propagate research and policy debate in fisheries services and poverty alleviation.
- iii) A series of articles on the application of wellbeing to fisheries and poverty research, governance, and policy, also to contribute to the debates initiated by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.
- iv) A series of more specific articles applying wellbeing to South Asia fisheries conflicts.
- v) A series of policy briefings to be coordinated and disseminated by regional collaborators (minimum two – but number to be agreed at workshops).
- vi) An agreed strategy for further research and capacity building.

This report describes the process and outcomes from the third and final workshop of the project held at the Madras Institute for Development Studies (MIDS), Chennai, India between 28th October and 1st November, 2009. This final workshop had the specific objective to be a regional forum to reflect upon deliberations and formulate a forward strategy of action and research.

From workshop 2 to workshop 3.

Following from Workshop 1, which had introduced the concepts of Wellbeing and Interactive Governance, Workshop 2 had a focus embedding capacity to utilise the concepts of wellbeing and interactive governance. From the proposal the third workshop was intended to be regional in which

representatives from each of the preceding workshops will participate to discuss and identify hard choices for fisheries policy and establish agreed overarching principles which can contribute to the sustainable wellbeing of fishers and the fishing poor in the region. The third workshop should conclude with the formulation of a forward strategy of action and research. To this end, during Workshop 2 a forward strategy for the structure of the third workshop was produced and discussed (Appendix G, Workshop 2 report), and which subsequently led to the production of a discussion document (Appendix A, this report) that informed the structure and timetable for the third workshop (Appendix B). A participants list is given at Appendix C.

The comments from the internal evaluator from workshop 2 were also important in determining the focus of workshop 3 and planning against project deliverables; the main points of the internal evaluation can be summarised as follows:

Deliverable 1: Establish deliberative policy networks at the two sites. Clearly a network has been established – even if there may be disagreements as to how quite how deliberative or how policy-oriented they are. So, deliverable 1 – MET.

Project response – Efforts to be made to formalise the network beyond project funding.

Deliverable 2: A series of articles on the application of wellbeing to fisheries and poverty research/governance and policy + contributions to debates initiated by MEA. While this deliverable has been met in terms of **quantity** of papers, there is an issue of both (i) **quality** – as these papers will ultimately appear on the project web-site it's important to ensure that all papers are of a comparable high standard, and (ii) ensuring they link to the WB-IG approaches – and contribute to debates related to the MEA. So, a qualified MET.

Project response – a process and mechanism of review and editing has been established.

Deliverable 3: Series of more specific articles applying wellbeing to SA fisheries conflicts – led by rapporteur groups. Four conflict articles have been completed, but the majority are silent upon the wellbeing aspects related to said conflicts.

Project response – a process and mechanism of review and editing has been established.

Deliverable 4: Series of policy briefings co-ordinated/disseminated by regional collaborators – minimum 2. Some thought must be given as to how the teams meet this deliverable (by 'meeting', I'm also thinking of deciding who the briefings are to be targeted at – besides writing them) as this is clearly not something that can be left to the final workshop.

Project response – time in workshop 3 dedicated to addressing this.

Deliverable 5: To increase capacity within these networks to engage and propagate research/debate in fisheries services and poverty alleviation.

Deliverable 6: Agreed strategy for future research and capacity building.

These have been linked together as it is clear that in order to move forward on a united front, we must seek to build/strengthen capacity in such a way that intellectual familiarity with the concepts is ensured – and the research agenda is henceforth driven by the local deliberative networks. These deliverables have not yet been met – and if we are to ensure the local ownership criteria is met, we need to know precisely where the 'knowledge gaps' – so that we might effectively plug them.

Project response – design of workshop 3 included addressing this.

Workshop 3. My expectation was that the 'project development' slot would see the regional deliberative network itself taking ownership of the agenda (with slots in workshop 3 being given over to developing an agreed regional R&D agenda – and seeking funding leads for the same) – and setting the workshop agenda so as to help plug the 'knowledge gaps'. If such a 'take-over' does not occur, then serious consideration needs to be given to the development of the third workshop agenda by the core team.

Project response – design of workshop 3 included addressing this.

Implementation of Workshop 3

Comprehensive minutes of the workshop were taken and compiled by Easkey Britton, who is a PhD student based at the University of Ulster, Northern Ireland. The minutes of the workshop are shown in Appendix D and the details of discussions are contained within those minutes. A summary of each day of the session will be presented in this report, but the minutes can be accessed for extensive further detail if required.

Day 1 had as its Theme: *Interrogation of Marine Resource Conflict Using a Well-Being Lens and Implications for Governance*, and started with a welcome and self-introductions and was followed up with Drs Coulthard and Ajit Menon presenting a review of the ESPA project and progress made from Workshop 1 through Workshop 2 to the current workshop. The presentation included a review of the two principle approaches used during the project of Wellbeing and Interactive Governance. Following this an introduction to the conflict papers and a framework for applying a wellbeing and interactive governance analysis was presented. Each of the conflicts was then presented and in the afternoon the analytical framework applied as a group exercise, then subsequently reported back to plenary.

Day 2 had as its Theme: *South Asian analysis of poverty in fisheries and policy implications*, and centred on the presentation and discussion of two papers that addressed fisheries in India and in the wider region by Venkatesh and Murali. Discussions after each paper were conducted within break-out groups and were structured on identify:

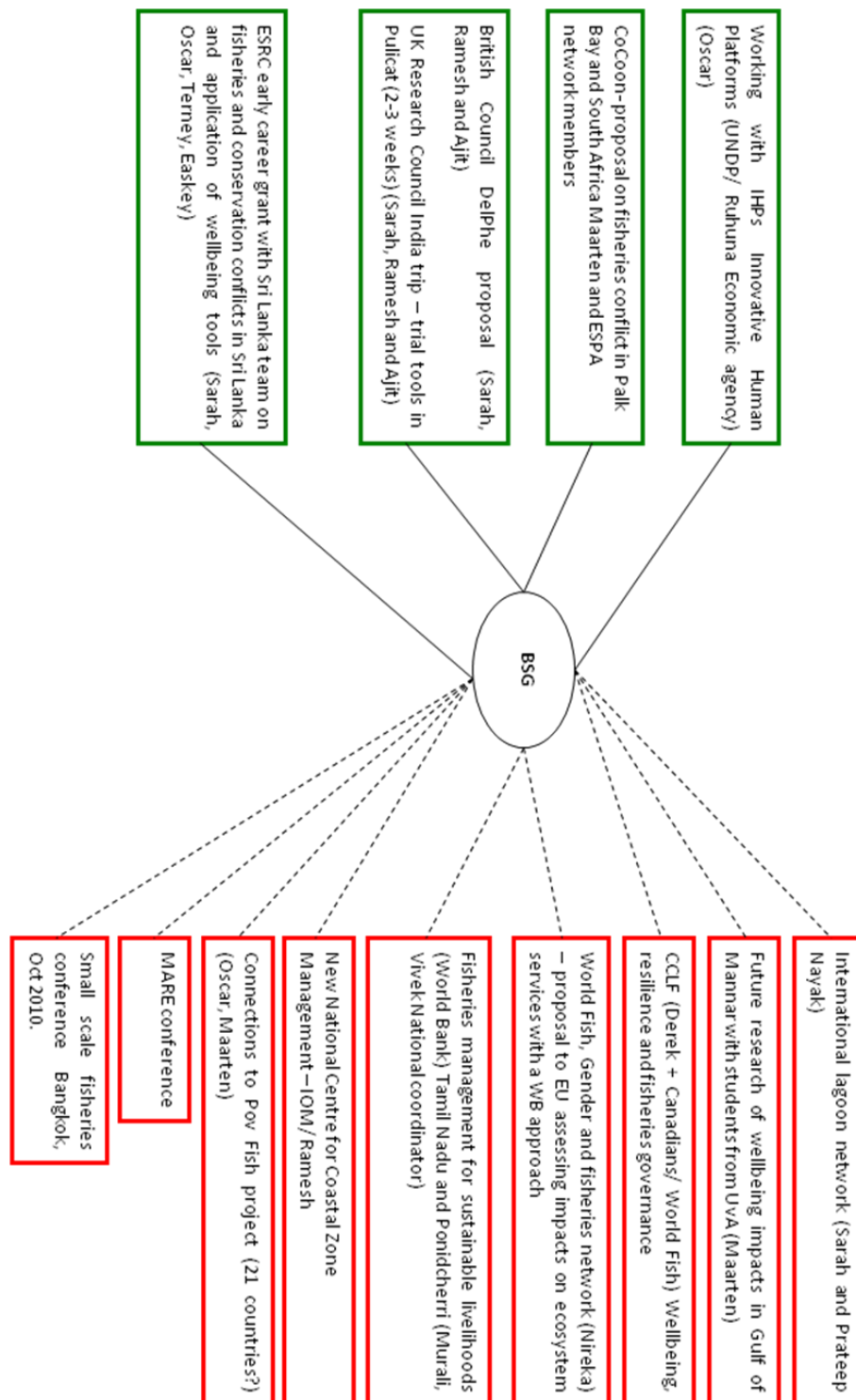
- a. Challenges of reconciling ecosystem and people?
- b. What is missing and what can WB and IG add?
 - i. Impact of existing governance?
 - ii. What are the hard choices – are there common features?
 - iii. What changes are necessary?
 - iv. How can a network make a change?

The day concluded with an analysis how discussion on “what is missing” had mapped onto the challenges that had been previously identified. The results of this comparison showed that, although groups had been able to reconcile what was missing against the challenges faced by fisheries from a social sciences perspective, there was a conceptual gap in inculcating the natural sciences within the agenda. Perhaps this reflects the current absence of a strong natural science voice within the group which might be worthy of consideration for future activities by the group beyond the current project.

Day 3 had as its Theme: *Design of policy briefs*. After a presentation that demonstrated the policy arena in an Indian context and consideration of the content and structure of policy briefs 2 groups were formed to draft out content and context for a policy brief for Indian and Sri Lankan fisheries respectively. A number of documents were available to assist in this process and can be found in the presentations and supporting documents Appendix F.

The first morning activity of **Day 4** was dedicated to completing the draft of the previous day’s policy briefs and using a checklist to quality control each draft between groups. A small working group for each policy brief was formed to complete the policy brief for each country with a deadline of 15th November. The morning concluded with a review of the ESPA project Aims, Objectives and Outputs to ensure that all participants were aware of the tasks still to be completed, and individuals and deadlines identified to ensure that all outputs and outcomes of the project would be completed in a timely manner. The afternoon was given over to an open discussion on activities that emerged from the current ESPA project and activities that could be linked to future activity by the network (Figure 1). People individually also expressed their opinions on the validity and nature of a network that would exist beyond the immediate project funding.

Figure 1. BSG network – activities and opportunities. Green box – proposal writing/other activities resulting from the ESPA project (drawing from WB and IG). Red box – potential linkages to existing activities



Day 5, the final day, continued with developing a proposal and course for establishing a network and continuing the activity of BSG beyond the immediate funding and autonomously in due consideration that activity should be independent of the likelihood of any future ESPA call. A proposal (Appendix E) for a network was developed and received wide support from all present. The report concluded with a light-hearted evaluation of the project by the internal evaluator.

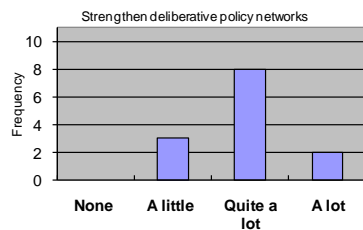
Presentations and supporting documents from the whole workshop are presented in Appendix F.

Participants evaluation of workshop 3

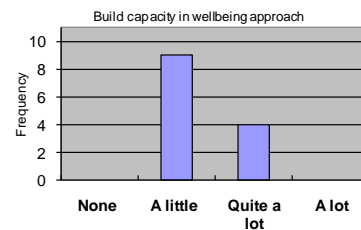
At the end of the workshop, all participants were asked to complete an evaluation form. The results of the workshop evaluation are shown below.

Meeting the project aims: level of progress *during workshop 3* on the 3 overall aims of workshops as stated in proposal (y-axis frequency = number of delegates):

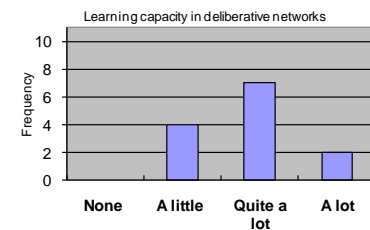
1. Strengthen deliberative policy networks



2. Build capacity in wellbeing approach.

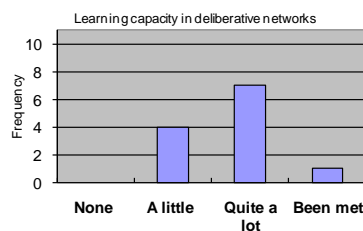


3. Learning capacity in deliberative networks.

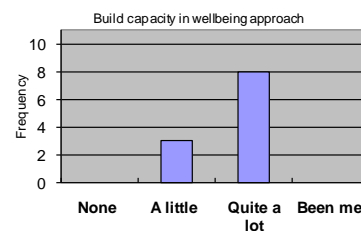


Level of progress so far in the *whole project* in meeting the 3 overall aims of the proposal (y axis = number of delegates; note – some delegates did not reply to some or all of the questions):

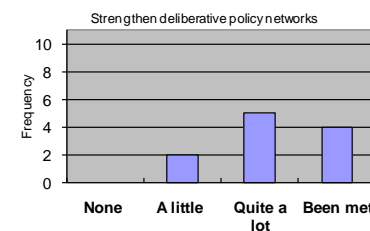
1. Strengthen deliberative policy networks



2. Build capacity in wellbeing approach.

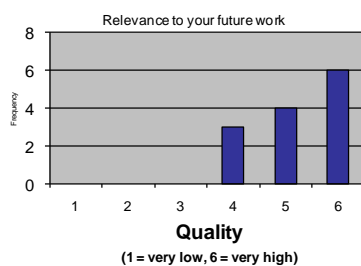


3. Learning capacity in deliberative networks.

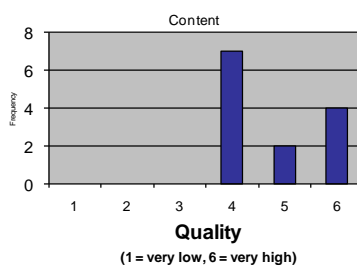


Workshop delivery: scoring of the workshop on the quality of various aspects (x-axis scoring 1 = very poor to 6 = very good: y-axis is number of delegates).

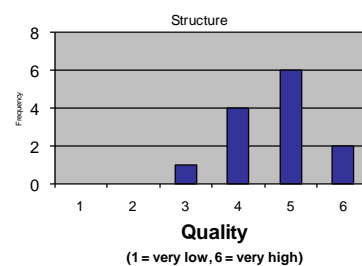
Relevance to your future work



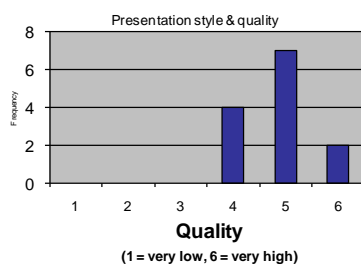
Content



Structure



Presentation style & quality



Interest and fun



The scorings were also supported by written comments on the best and worst aspects of the workshop (each bullet point in table below is comment from one person):

| |
|---|
| <p>What were the best things about the workshop?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The workshop had a clear agenda and structure and overall it worked well. The exchanges and discussions about the work already done and the future agenda were extremely useful. • Excellent presentations; sufficient room for discussions and flexibility in programme; working groups on Thursday was very productive; excellent facilitation by Martin and Jeremy. • I enjoyed the conflict paper discussions; strong leadership in terms of project descriptions. Some presentations were excellent. • Made some progress in terms of how WB and IG could be used in future research and obtained some commitment to keep things going. Met some new and interesting people. • There are different concepts to achieve poverty alleviation. This workshop seriously considers the ecosystem in conjunction with poverty eradication. You give medicine for ailment along with you provide nourishment also. It is good. • Hearing from others on policy background and conflicts. Contributions from Derek and Nereka. • Understanding the importance of WB and IG approaches in addressing ecosystem concerns and human development considerations. Extensively dealing with the issue of “government failure”. • Presentations for growing the knowledge of WB and IG. • Great food! Opportunity to meet some great minds! Creating a deliberative policy network of diversity actors. Building understanding of the WB approach and a will to apply this to address human-ecosystem conflicts/relationships in fisheries. The birth of a new network for a future research strategy. • New angle to view issue. Networking & future collaboration opportunities. New teaching topics to undergraduates. New experience from expertise from various countries. • Looking back and consolidating past workshop outcomes. Drawing examples and evidence from the policy days & the various papers presented. Consolidating on the network & future strategies. • Learning new concepts, especially about ecosystem services, WB and IG. New linkages useful for my work. Meeting friends with common interests, keeping up with developments in the sectors, field work in Sri Lanka. • A sense that we were working efficiently towards achieving project goals. Camaraderie. Shared learning, i.e. sense that deliberate policy network was gelling. |
| <p>What were the worst things about the workshop?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The workshop didn't give a clear idea about a common piece of work that everyone had contributed to. There wasn't enough of an attempt to synthesise towards a joint achievement. The gender sensitivity of one of the facilitators was lacking at times. • Not really “worst things”; but sometimes some people dominated discussion ruling over Sarah. • Policy brief writing was by disparate groups – difficult to find a joint focus. • Tension of organising it. At times I felt not enough time to discuss conceptual issues enough. • I don't see any negative/worst things/ I am concerned that this effort should bear fruits. • Some occasional lack of clarity in direction. For me some marking of time, not enough natural science input. • Time constraints; to fully discuss certain important concepts. Inadequate time allocation for “Policy days”. • Group discussions – tried to dominate and tried defended one's own opinion. • Limited time resources = very intense mental workout. • Strict & compacted timetable (no opportunity for a field trip). Some expenses were not covered at least through a small daily allowance. • Difficulty in engaging in substantive issues on the fisheries sector due to constraints imposed by project outputs and structure of workshop. • Too much sitting. Sense that we did not achieve a shared understanding of WB and this did not advance our collective understanding significantly. |

Please describe, in a precise way, the most important things that you have learnt or experienced from the ESPA project which will help you in your future activities?

- *Having an overview of all the research and activities done by the project will contribute immensely to the current and future work of our institution. It also leaves an already established partnership with solid credentials to collaborate with.*
- *The importance of doing research while keeping governance issues in mind and also relevance for policy makers. Bringing together diverse group enables to build bridges and create space for enhanced mutual understanding. The importance to allow process of IG to take time.*
- *The ESPA project has widened and strengthened my network on fisheries governance. I have developed a better understanding of the WB approach and its potential for fisheries governance research and policy application.*
- *I have learnt quite a bit about fisheries and coastal issues which will help me broaden my understanding & my teaching. Also learnt quite a bit about trying to meet deliverables and staying focussed though at times this results in not enough discussion.*
- *As a natural scientist it was give attention to natural resources more and left the other things to the respective resource scientist/expert. Now I feel that one should consider the problems/issues as a wholesome activity to achieve the desired positive results. This workshop has taught me to view the fisheries community problems in a proper perspective.*
- *A strengthened understanding of the relationship between governance and wellbeing.*
- *Why many systems of governance have failed to address contemporary issues in ecosystem health and fisher wellbeing. The importance of IG in dealing with societal problems and providing opportunities. The important role that deliberative policy networks can play in dealing with the WB of the ecosystem and human system.*
- *It paved the way of finding and made interest of searching information of WB and IG. It induces to conceptualise theoretical models.*
- *An understanding of the relevance & added value that a WB approach can bring to fisheries and governance issues. Creating a network that will help focus and support how we can answer some key Qs of the workshop. Build capacity to develop research agenda & support an evolving and diverse network of individuals & other networks/agencies through a discussion forum & sharing of resource/data. A sense of direction/way forward.*
- *WB and IG issues are grossly ignored in marine science discussion forums. The importance of these to the whole ecosystem survival was thoroughly understood. This experience will help me to formulate new course module to our undergraduates. Some essence of WB and IG can be added to my future publications.*
- *The broader WB approach, looking beyond livelihoods. Potential of the proposed network in information exchange, prioritising research, capacity building and policy influence.*
- *Using the following concepts in key work – ecosystem services, WB approach, IG. My own limitations in terms of research and concepts.*
- *Achieved much greater clarity on how WB and IG complement each other. A much improved understanding of development trends in Sri Lanka fisheries. Acquisition of more detail about WB in Indian fisheries. A sense of how WB might be measured. How a series of workshops can be run progressively to achieve given objectives.*

From these results it appeared as if workshop 3 had been very relevant, interesting and useful for the participants and that there was a feeling that the ESPA project had moved them forward individually and collectively. The conflict papers and concepts of wellbeing and interactive governance were all generally appreciated by participants, and the only negative aspect appeared to centre on the constraints in time and space that such a workshop format inevitably produces.

An internal evaluator was also present through the workshop and a separate internal evaluation report has been produced.

Appendix A: ESPA Workshop 3 planning document

Building Sustainable Governance - a progress strategy towards the 3rd workshop Sarah Coulthard, July 2009 and edited in light of comments received

Contents:

1. Summary of approach
2. Key points of project proposal and deliverables
3. Action strategy to meet deliverables – persons responsible, days allocated and time frame
4. Proposed structure of workshop 3
5. Infrastructure for a joint research agenda

I. Summary of approach

Between now and workshop 3 there is a clear need to focus on meeting project deliverables. This means a focus on articles - we have currently planned 12 background papers and 3 conflict papers, which need to be reviewed, improved and edited before being posted on the project website. The papers are a mixture of what we have contracted people to do as a form of intermediate product (so that we can get to a successful conclusion) and what we said we would produce as deliverables – and the point being that they do not all require the same treatment. The background papers must meet a minimal standard and be produced by the contracted authors. We need to establish a process (and timetable) and assign commentators and then quality control arbitrators for each background paper. We should have drafts of them all - give one set of feedback for redrafting and then referee them to say whether they warrant payment of the contracted funds. Martin/Envision have started this process but wonder whether we could have an update on a spreadsheet with tick boxes and timetable for each stage – draft paper submitted – referees' comments given – redrafted paper submitted – quality assessed – contract fulfilled or not.

The conflict papers are the real substance in terms of progressing the analytical framework. As suggested they need some collaborative work. Unlike others, I thought what was presented at the Sri Lanka workshop was sound basis for moving forward and showed an implicit appreciation of the essence of both the wellbeing and interactive governance approaches. These each need a single additional commentator/ co-author to take the existing case and then top and tail with a wellbeing and interactive governance intro and analytical conclusion - one each from Allister/Sarah/Martin/Derek/Andy. Martin and Jeremy could act as overall editors/formatters and critical evaluators in terms of whether the final drafts of each are up to a sufficient standard to look like a distinctive product of this project.

We aim to launch the website at the 3rd workshop and hence papers should be uploaded by late October. After workshop 3, no time will remain for considering background papers from workshops 1-2. We will be required (post workshop 3) to focus on finalization of 2 background papers from WS 3, *policy documents*, prepare *conflict papers for publication*, write the *project report*, and to work on one possible generic joint paper following the India policy brief (discussed later on).

In order to deliver the articles before WS 3, I have tried to pair academics with consultants and considered terms of reference and allocated days on the project (see Action tables).

Since 'tools' to use IG and WB in the field are not actually listed as a specific deliverable, the further development of tools which were trialled at workshop 2 is not to be included within project time. To adapt wellbeing tools to fisheries, and to develop a new practical tool for interactive governance, both lie outside the scope of this project and what was written in the proposal (see section 2). The purpose of training people in using *available* tools was to meet objectives 2 and 3

- 2) To build capacity to work with a wellbeing approach in the context of poverty, ES and governance
- 3) To provide training on a wellbeing approach and how to utilize new knowledge through a process of interactive governance

Collectively we have made least progress on 'training on how to utilize new knowledge through a process of interactive governance'. However, this is where there is problem of assigning ownership of wellbeing to and Interactive Governance to the wider group.

The wellbeing approach and interactive Governance approaches have been presented and everyone in this network has been working on some aspect of the wellbeing agenda for years - it's just that they have been discussing it under another rubric – livelihoods/poverty/collective action. The wellbeing approach is just framework that refocuses attention on the social human being and then is a way to comprehend/explore relations between these different elements and push them beyond their usual limits.

Similarly all others in this network have been working on governance and policy processes for years. The interactive governance way of framing the problem is very attractive - it is a good way of coming at the specific policy problems. But as has been said - in order to work with the recognition that effective governance must take account of different wellbeing visions and strategies we need systems of governance that enable different voices to be heard so as to enable deliberation on and formulation of workable management and policy (which are key parts of an overall system of governance).

This is therefore a key focus of workshop 3 – and it does not necessitate fieldwork.

Rather, thought must be given by JAM, MB with support from SC and DJ on the linkages between governance and wellbeing (some of this was started on the last day of workshop 2). Once we know something about a person's wellbeing in fisheries, what do we do with that knowledge, how can it influence, and change, governance structures to mitigate conflict between resource conservation and the wellbeing of resource dependent people?

Workshop 3 thus has two core activities, (i) Facilitating in the uptake / relevance of 'knowledge' of WB of fishers into a fisheries 'governance process' and ii) developing what this means for a future research and capacity building strategy

Training in workshop 3 can be operationalised by the following events:

- i) the interrogation of conflict papers with WB and implications for governance (this was not done sufficiently in WS 2).

Identification of areas of 'added value' (see Sumner et al 2008) that a wellbeing approach can provide.

- ii) The utilization of new knowledge (new insights on wellbeing) in interactive governance [identification of hard choices, wellbeing clashes, changes necessary in current governance systems to improve wellbeing for fishing dependents – using the conflict case studies]
- iii) Key messages on how governance should change to be drafted into policy briefs, each of which draws from a case study to illustrate its argument.

This training will take 3-4 days in the workshop, with the remainder to focus on developing the joint research and capacity building agenda (deliverable 6). Development of a research strategy follows on well from the training part with the question 'what needs to be done to bring about these changes in governance' in terms of research, knowledge generation and sharing, establishment of platforms for deliberative policy, training needs etc. See section 4 for overview of proposed workshop 3 structure.

2. Key points of BSG project proposal and deliverables – a reminder.

Purpose "to build capacity amongst a range of scientific, policy and political actors to enable more effective participation in deliberative policy networks...which seek to advance new forms of policy and management solution to accommodate the clash between ecosystem services sustainability and the needs of human development and poverty alleviation....deliberative policy networks are a form of interactive governance

The new methodology is built around the notion of human wellbeing / the wellbeing approach.

Three aims:

1. To develop and strengthen deliberative policy networks to consider the trade-offs and hard choices...with a special focus on conflicted fishing communities in South Asia
2. To build capacity by applying the wellbeing approach to the analysis of poverty in fisheries and by using the approach to provide a framework for the assessment of effective fisheries governance (*this latter part is a focus in WS 3*)
3. To develop the learning capacity of deliberative policy networks to take ownership over a future research and capacity building strategy

Specific objectives:

- 1) Organise 3 workshops to advance deliberative policy networks and secure agreement on mode of proceeding
- 2) To build capacity to work with a wellbeing approach in the context of poverty, ES and governance
- 3) To provide training on a wellbeing approach and how to utilize new knowledge through a processes of interactive governance
- 4) To enhance the capacity of networks to take ownership of, and advance, an agreed research and development agenda on poverty alleviation and ecosystem services

3-tiered approach:

- i) to provide partners with a means of strengthening their commitment to interdisciplinary approaches
- ii) a commitment to joining up government and academic research with civil society and fishing community circles
- iii) to build on and connect networks at a regional scale – improving capacity for change at a South Asia level [Sri Lanka and India are the focus in the current project “a pilot with which to explore the extent to which a broadening of geographical scope in South Asia might be a possible future strategy” *[i.e. does not have to be done within this project]*

Deliverables:

- 1) To establish deliberative policy networks at the two sites, with secured participation from all key stakeholders and agreement on the mode of proceeding
- 2) To increase capacity within those networks to engage and propagate research and policy debate in fisheries services and poverty alleviation
- 3) A series of articles on the application of wellbeing to fisheries and poverty research, governance, and policy, also to contribute to the debates initiated by the MEA
- 4) A series of more specific articles applying wellbeing to South Asia fisheries conflicts
- 5) A series of policy briefs to be coordinated and disseminated by regional collaborator (minimum two – but number to be agreed at workshops)
- 6) An agreed strategy for further research and capacity building

Note – a special session to be held at MARE conference where articles will be presented and then *submitted for publication* in peer review journals.

3. Action strategy to meet project deliverables.

3i) Background papers (Deliverable 3)

Completion of 12 background papers (max. 10 pages each)

Actions required:

- i) first review and organization of revision requests,
- ii) final editing and posting on website

Reviewer tasks have been allocated according to paid days available on the project outside of workshops (academic core team) and terms of reference where reviewing and editing tasks are defined.

Deadlines must be strictly adhered to.

See Appendix – Action table 1 (Background papers reviewing tasks)

3ii) Conflict papers - Deliverable 4

Conflict papers will have been through a *first round* of interrogations (by specified interrogators – see **Action table 2**) by late September. Conflict case studies will then be edited by Sarah into a summary format suitable for the project website + photos. Currently, we have only the descriptions of the conflict. We need to illustrate better how WB and IG can re-interpret the conflicts – and the added value from doing so should be visible on the website. Case studies should appear on the website prior to workshop 3 and will be circulated to all participants to read prior to WS 3 (by Sarah). The case studies will provide a basis for further discussions and training on integrating wellbeing into governance processes in WS 3. Post workshop 3 the papers may be in a sufficiently 'interrogated' form to produce either 4 independent articles for submission to a journal, or 1-2 articles with case studies as short illustrations of using WB and IG in a South Asian fisheries context. A publication strategy is to be decided during workshop 3.

See Appendix - Action table 2 – conflict paper interrogation and editing tasks for website case studies

Specification for conflict paper structure (for first deadline) should include a top and tail with intro to why wellbeing and understanding of current governance arrangements can matter for analyzing this case – conclusion what did wellbeing and IG add to understanding of this situation and does it suggest any ways forward - what policy or future study conclusions can be drawn. [How to move from good governance to good enough governance / key policy messages for briefings]

Once case studies are written up (Oct 15th), I suggest a meeting between MB, JAM and SC prior to WS 3 to discuss how to design training sessions on further interrogation and integration of WB insights into governance processes (this could be done in Chennai prior to WS3).

3iii) Policy briefs (Deliverable 5)

A focus for Day 3 in workshop 3 – split into writing groups, headed by policy brief leaders

Each policy brief draws upon one of the conflict case studies to illustrate its point

(see workshop structure – section 4)

4. (proposed) Structure for Workshop 3

Focus of ESPA workshop 3 (according to proposal)

“The 3rd workshop will be a regional forum to reflect upon deliberations and formulate a forward strategy of action and research...

The workshops will involve establishing what existing patterns of wellbeing (or illbeing) outcomes are generated by the exploitation of the fishery and evaluating the interplay of ecosystem and societal processes that produce these outcomes...

The first (2) workshops will begin with identification and analysis of a specific conflict to which the wellbeing approach is particularly relevant...this will be integrated with presentations and training on the wellbeing approach. The 3rd workshop will be regional....they will discuss the papers produced in the preceding workshops and will identify hard choices for fisheries policy and establish agreed overarching principles which can contribute to the sustainable wellbeing of fisher in the region. Concluding with a forward strategy of action and research”

Training was provided in the 2nd ESPA workshop on the wellbeing approach. In the 3rd workshop we need to use that understanding (the interrogation of the 3 conflicts through a wellbeing approach) to apply this to 'relevance for governance' and 'policy'

Day 1

Morning - Inauguration and background papers

Paper 1 | Venkatesh

Paper theme: Fisheries and poverty in India – key challenges (national level analysis)

Background Paper 12 Murali

Paper theme: The relevance of the ESPA project to national/ international fisheries policy making / perspectives from the FAO India – key challenges

Afternoon – identification of key ‘regional’ clashes between ecosystem health and poverty alleviation

Do the conflict papers sufficiently illustrate these clashes?

Gulf of Manner – large scale Marine Park (spatial conservation) in area highly dependent on fisheries

Rule breaking in Sri Lanka – fragmented management between state and local

Padu system – population growth and threatened local management

Turtle – livelihood ban = livelihoods vs conservation of single species

What are the concerns of policy makers, civil society, scientists (natural and social)?

Day 2 – interrogation of conflict papers using a wellbeing lens – implications for governance (*building capacity to use the approach*):

[Case studies with 1st round of interrogations already distributed and read by group members]

Morning - Break out groups followed by afternoon plenary session with JAM and MB

- i) interrogation of case studies – what does a wellbeing perspective provide
- ii) how can governance work with this to produce wellbeing outcomes?
- iii) Hard choices to be made within governance?
- iv) Moving from good governance to good enough governance
- v) What key policy messages to start this move – what needs to change to centralize the wellbeing of fisheries dependents?

Day 3 – Design of policy briefs drawing from key messages and illustrations from conflict case studies (Days 1 and 2)

Morning – Discussion on content and outlay of policy brief

JAM to illustrate use of policy briefs from WED and IDS

Split into discussion/ writing groups – headed by policy brief leaders

- Policy brief 1 – focus (Tamil Nadu, Gulf of Mannar)
Headed by Ramesh Ramachandran and V. Vivekananda
[case study – Gulf of Mannar Biosphere reserve]
- Policy brief 2 – Sri Lanka – Oscar Amarasinghe and Prateep Terney
[case study – traditional and state forms of governance]
- Policy brief 3 – India/ South Asia – Murali and Venkatesh
[case study – Orissa turtle ban]?
Conservation and people conflicts in India – how can a focus on wellbeing enable better governance which can mitigate conflict?

Afternoon

Plenary – feedback session on content of policy brief followed by writing of draft briefs within groups (one computer per group)

Day 4

Morning – keep free for writing – finalizing conflict paper case studies/ policy briefs

Afternoon – discussion time for research ideas/ collaborations

Day 5

Research agenda

Morning – plenary discussion on the group’s goal, agenda and framework (following on from WS 2) – Sarah

Working goal (as agreed in WS 1) - to improve the wellbeing of poor people in fisheries in South Asia in a way that is positive for ecosystem conservation, through the improvement of systems of governance

A future research and capacity building strategy should thus be tailored around 'what needs to be done to bring about these improvements/ changes in governance'

What do we need to do in terms of research, capacity building, training etc...to meet the challenges facing policy makers/ to assist changes called for in policy briefs?

Afternoon – develop an agreed strategy for research development and capacity building

List individual projects/ potential activities (e.g. regional training workshop on Wellbeing)

Small group projects – which might link into ESPA

Focus / activities of a larger ESPA project

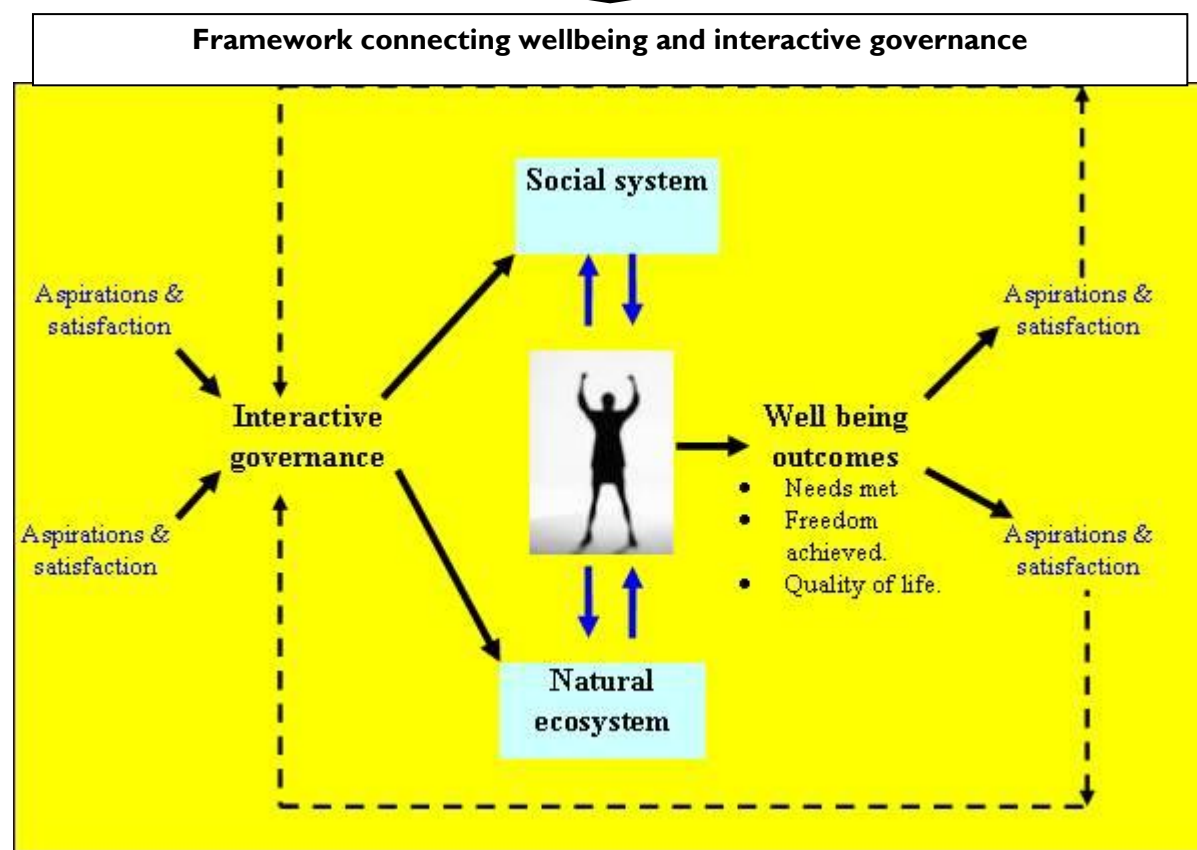
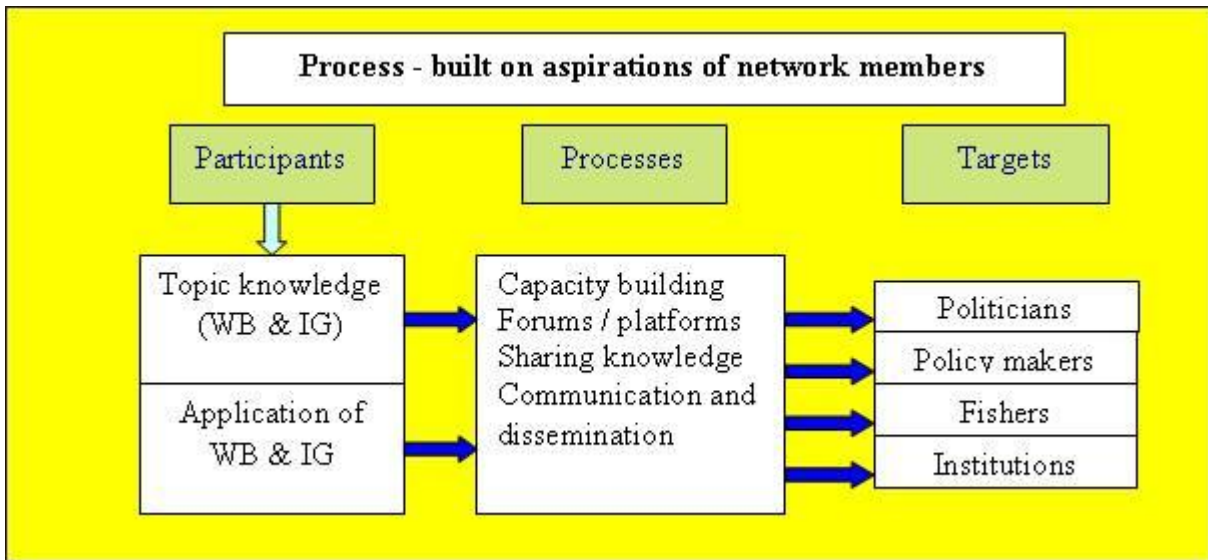
Potential funders (ESPA and others)

Note: Potential joint paper from 'key messages' to policy makers at regional scale analysis – South Asia conflicts in conservation and human development – what needs to change and how might research on WB and IG assist?

[This could be written up post WS 3 to serve as an introductory piece to conflict paper publication]

5. Infrastructure for a joint research agenda (from WS 1 and 2)

Working goal of the network
 “to improve the wellbeing of poor people in fisheries in South Asia in a way that is positive for ecosystem conservation, through the improvement of systems of governance”



Missing parts (to be completed during WS 3)

- i) Opportunities and initiatives within the network – linkages to the ESPA programme
- ii) Potential funding routes

Appendix

Action table I – list of reviewers for background papers

| Background papers | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Workshop 1 | | | | | |
| Paper and author | First review | Deadline for comments to author | Deadline for revisions | Final edit | Deadline for final paper |
| Paper 1 Coulthard, S. Background to ESPA | Ajit Menon | 15 th September | 15 th October | Allister McGregor | 25 th October |
| Paper 2 Bavinck, M Interactive governance | Sarah Coulthard | 15 th September | | Allister McGregor | 25 th October |
| Paper 3 McGregor, J.A. Wellbeing | Maarten Bavinck | 15 th September | | Sarah Coulthard | 25 th October |
| Paper 4 Vivekanandan, V/Bavinck, M Poverty and fisheries in Tamil Nadu | Maarten Bavinck | 15 th September | | Ajit Menon | 25 th October |
| Paper 5 Ramachandran, R. Coastal policy and governance | Sarah Coulthard | 15 th September | | Allister McGregor | 25 th October |
| Paper 6 Menon, A. and Brinda Development trends in Tamil Nadu | Derek Johnson | 15 th September | | Sarah Coulthard | 25 th October |
| Paper 7 Dr Kasim CMFRI Ecosystem services in Tamil Nadu | Sarah Coulthard | 15 th September | | Derek Johnson | 25 th October |
| Workshop 2 | | | | | |
| Paper 8 Wickmarasinghe, R. Poverty and fisheries in Sri Lanka | Derek Johnson | 15 th September | | Oscar Amarasinghe | 25 th October |
| Paper 9 Dr Wijeratne Ecosystem services in Sri Lanka | Derek Johnson | 15 th September | | Allister McGregor | 25 th October |
| Paper 10 Amarasinghe, O. Development trends in Sri Lanka | Sarah Coulthard | 15 th September | | Maarten Bavinck | 25 th October |
| Workshop 3 | | | | | |
| Paper 11 Venkatesh Paper theme: Fisheries and poverty in India – key challenges (national level analysis) | Maarten Bavinck | 30 th November | | Allister McGregor | 30 th December |
| Paper 12 Murali The relevance of the ESPA project to national/international fisheries policy making / perspectives from the FAO India | Derek Johnson | 30 th November | | Allister McGregor | 30 th December |

ACTION TABLE 2 – Interrogators of conflict papers

Conflict papers - Deliverable 4

| Paper and author | Interrogator | Deadline | Editor of case study for web | Deadline |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Conflict Paper 1 Vivek | Maarten Bavinck/ Sarah Coulthard | Sept 30 th | Sarah Coulthard | Oct 15 th |
| Conflict paper 2 Sarah | Sarah Coulthard / Ajit Menon | Sept 30 th | Sarah Coulthard | October 15 th |
| Conflict Paper 3 Oscar | Oscar Amarasinghe / Derek Johnson | Sept 30 th | Sarah Coulthard | October 15 th |
| Conflict paper 4 Venkatash | Allister McGregor | Sept 30 th | Sarah Coulthard | October 15 th |

Overview of approximate time allocation in reviewing papers (excludes other ESPA activities and paper preparation)

| Name | Days spent | Task | Days remaining (from days allocated to follow up writing) |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Maarten Bavinck | 4 days 4 days 1 days 1 day | Co-authoring paper 4 with Vivek Co-authoring Conflict paper 1 with Vivek/ and adding interrogation Reviewing paper 11 (Murali) and paper 3 (Allister) Interrogating conflict paper 1 with Sarah | 15-10 = 5 |
| Derek Johnson | 1 day 1 day 1 day 1 day | Reviewing paper 6 (Ajit and Brinda) and Reviewing paper 8 (Ranjith) Interrogating conflict paper 3 with Oscar Reviewing paper 9 (Wijeratne) Reviewing paper 12 (Venktaesh) and editing paper 7 | 10 – 4 = 6 |
| Ajit Menon | 1 day | Paper 1 (Sarah) and Conflict paper 2 (Sarah) | 12-1 = 11 |
| Oscar Amarasinghe | 2 day | Interrogation of Conflict paper 3 | 9-2 = 7 |
| Sarah Coulthard | 3 days 2 days 3 days | Reviewing paper 2 (MB), paper 5 (Ramesh), paper 7 (Kasim), paper 10 (Oscar) Interrogation of conflict paper 2 Edit of conflict case studies for website | 15 – 8 = 7 |
| Allister McGregor | 3 days 3 days | Final edit of papers 1,2,5,9,11 and 12 Interrogation of Conflict paper 4 | 15 -6 = 9 |

Appendix B. Timetable for workshop 3.

Building Sustainable Governance: Workshop 3

Essential readings

ESPA Briefing paper 1. Coulthard, S. *Ecosystem Services and Poverty Alleviation (ESPA) and the Social Wellbeing of Fishers*

ESPA Briefing paper 2. McGregor, J.A. *Human Wellbeing in Fishing Communities*

ESPA Briefing paper 3. Bavinck J.M *Interactive Governance and the Wellbeing of the Coastal Poor*

ESPA Conflict paper 1 J.M. Bavinck and V.Vivekanandann

ESPA Conflict paper 2 S. Coulthard and A. Menon

ESPA Conflict paper 3O. Amarasinghe O and D Johnson

Day One - Wednesday 28 October, 2009

Theme: Interrogation of Marine Resource Conflict Using a Well-Being Lens and Implications for Governance

Venue: MIDS Auditorium

9:25 - 9:45 - Registration

9:45 -9:55 -- Welcome by Director, MIDS

9:55 - 10:45 - Introduction to the ESPA project

ESPA Update - Interrogation of marine resource conflict using a wellbeing lens and implications for governance: progress thus far.

Presenters: Ajit Menon and Sarah Coulthard

10:45 - 11:00 - Tea

11:00 - 13:00 - Coastal Conflicts – a wellbeing and interactive governance analysis Jeremy Hills (facilitation)

Introduction - pro-forma for analysis of WB and IG tools (J. Hills and Allister McGregor)

(20 minutes presentations plus any clarifying questions + discussion)

| Conflict interrogations | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Paper and author | Interrogator |
| Conflict Paper 1 (Gulf of Mannar - Vivek) | Maarten Bavinck / V.Vivekanandan |
| Conflict paper 2 (Pulicat lake – Sarah) | Sarah Coulthard / Ajit Menon |
| Conflict Paper 3 (Sri Lanka fisheries – Oscar) | Oscar Amarasinghe / Derek Johnson |

13:00 - 14:00 - Lunch

14:00 - 15:30 - Break out groups - added value /limitations of the approach and key policy messages for change

15:30 - 15:45 - Tea

15:45 - 17:00/15 - Plenary session – presentation of group findings

Day 2 Thursday 29 October, 2009

Theme: South Asian analysis of poverty in fisheries and policy implications (Martin le Tissier (facilitation))

- 10:00 - 11:00 - Background Paper 11. Paper theme: Fisheries and poverty in India – key challenges (national level analysis) (V. Salagrama and J.A McGregor). (40 minutes presentation and 20 minutes discussion)
- 11:00 - 11:15 - Tea
- 11:15 - 12:15 - Discussion (break out groups):
- i) Key challenges in bridging ecosystem health and poverty alleviation goals in fisheries in South Asia?
 - ii) What is missing from current approaches – what do we not know?
 - iii) What potential added value can a WB and IG approach bring?
- 12:15 - 13:00 - Feedback from Break out Groups
- 13:00 - 14:00 - Lunch
- 14:00 - 15:00 - Background Paper 12 Paper theme: The relevance of the ESPA project to national/ international fisheries policy making / perspectives from the FAO India – key challenges (Muralidharan) (40 minutes presentation and 20 minutes discussion)
- 15:00 - 15:15 - Tea
- 15:15 - 16:15 - Discussion (break out groups):
- Group 1 - How do current governance arrangements impact fisher wellbeing? What evidence is available/ missing? [Group facilitator V. Vivekananda]
 - Group 2 – Hard choices - What are the hard choices for governors? Can ‘core concerns’ be identified, which are common to policy makers, civil society and scientists? [Group facilitator Maarten Bavinck]
 - Group 3 - How must governance and policy change to bring about improvements in fisher wellbeing? [Group facilitator J.A. McGregor]
 - Group 4 - What is the role of deliberative networks in bringing about change? How can that be strengthened? [Group facilitators C. Muralidharan and Venkatesan]
- 16:15- 17:00 - Feedback from Breakout Groups

Day 3 Friday 30 October, 2009

Theme: Design of policy briefs (Jeremy Hills (facilitation))

- 10:00 - 11:00 - How to influence policy? V. Vivekandanan – Suggestions for an approach to South Asian policy briefings style incl. dissemination, regional scope, key people/ organizations to influence.
J. A. McGregor - Proposed lay out of policy briefings - Use of WeD / IDS policy briefings from the WeD programme – impact on policy thus far?
- 11:00 - 11:15 - Tea
- 11:15 - 13:00 - Drafting of policy brief content – writing groups headed by policy brief leaders
Drafting of policy brief content (including dissemination strategy from leaders)
- 13:00 - 14:00 - Lunch
- 14:00 - 15:00 - Plenary feedback session on content of policy brief
- 15:00 - 17:00 - Draft writing within groups (one computer per group)
-

Day 4 Saturday 31 October, 2009

Theme: Writing and discussion time (Martin le Tissier (facilitation))

Morning session – writing and finalizing policy briefs

Afternoon session – discussion time for research ideas/ collaborations

Day 5 Sunday 1 November, 2009

Theme: An agreed strategy for research development and capacity building (Martin le Tissier (facilitation))

- 10:00 - 11:15 - Plenary discussion on the group's goal, agenda and framework (Sarah Coulthard)
- 11:15 - 11:30 - Tea
- 11:30 - 12:00 - Future collaborations (inc. discussions around an MOU/ joint statement) (Ajit Menon)
- 12:00 - 13:00 - Informal discussion of future collaboration
- 13:00 - 14:00 - Lunch
- 14:00 - 15:30 - Development of an ESPA Road map - project activities and identification of tasks / roles of individual members (Jeremy Hills (facilitation))
- 15:30 - 16:00 - Internal evaluation forms
- 16:00 - 17:00 - Summing up & Discussion on ESPA project progress and future outlook (Andy Thorpe)
- 17:00 – 17.30 Workshop close

Appendix C. Participants of workshop 3

| Name | Institution | Postal Address |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Dr. Maarten Bavinck j.m.bavinck@uva.nl | University of Amsterdam | AMIDSt University of Amsterdam, Nieuwe Prinsengracht 130, Rm G2.05, 1018 VZ Amsterdam Netherlands |
| 2. Nicky | University of Amsterdam | AMIDSt University of Amsterdam, Nieuwe Prinsengracht 130, Rm G2.05, 1018 VZ Amsterdam Netherlands |
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| 4. Dr. Ajit Menon ajit@mids.ac.uk | Madras Institute of Development Studies, India | Madras Institute of Development Studies 79, Second Main Road, Gandhinagar, Adyar, Chennai - 600 020 Tamil Nadu, INDIA. |
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| 7. Dr Martin le Tissier m.le-tissier@envision.uk.com | Envision UK | Envision 6 & 9 Stephenson House Horsley Business Centre Horsley, Newcastle upon Tyne NE15 0NY United Kingdom |
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| 9. Dr Andy Thorpe Andy.Thorpe@port.ac.uk | University of Portsmouth UK | Department of Economics Richmond Building Portland Street Portsmouth PO1 3DE |
| 10. Dr Derek Johnson johnso39@cc.umanitoba.ca | University of Manitoba | Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Arts 435 Fletcher Argue Building University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 5V5 Canada |
| 11. Ranjith Wickramasinghe warwickramasinghe33@yahoo.com | University of Ruhuna Sri Lanka | C/O Dr S Ranasinghe Coconut Research Institute Lunuwila 61150 Sri Lanka |
| 12. Dr. Purvaja Ramachandran purvaja_ramachandran@yahoo.com | IOM, Anna University | Institute for Ocean Management Anna University, Chennai 600 025 Tamil Nadu, India |
| 13. Venkatesh Salagrama vsalagrama@gmail.com | ICM Consultants | ICM Integrated Coastal Management 64-16-3A Pratap Nagar KAKINADA Andhra Pradesh INDIA 533 004 |
| 14. V. Vivekanandan | South Indian | South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| vivek.siffs@gmail.com | Federation of Fishermen Societies (SIFFS) | Karamana, Trivandrum 695002 |
| 15. C Muralidharan cmmuralidharan@gmail.com | Independent consultant, India | FAO National Consultant Flat No.13 Asian Bharati Apts Bharati avenue Kottur, Chennai-600085 91-9840859888 |
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| 19. Mr Herman Kumara hermankumara@gmail.com | National Fisheries Solidarity (NAFSO) & Word Forum of Fisher People (WFFP) | National Fisheries Solidarity, No. 10, Malwatta Road, Negombo, Sri Lanka |
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| 21. Ms. Easley Britton | University of Ulster | School of Environmental Sciences University of Ulster Coleraine BT52 ISA Northern Ireland |
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| 24. Dr. R. Venkatesan dr.r.venkatesan@gmail.com | South Asian Seas Programme | |
| 24. Dr. Suryanarayan suryageeth@sify.com | Former Professor at the University of Madras | |
| 25. Vibha Sharma ssvibha@gmail.com | | IOM, Anna University |
| 26. V.S. Gowri | | IOM, Anna University |

Appendix D. Minutes of workshop 3

Day I – Discussions

Theme: Interrogation of marine resource conflict using wellbeing approach and implications for governance.

Intro: Ajit and Sarah

Derek: What evidence is there of poverty in fisheries?

Ajit: Absolute no.s increasing, but I have no specific data.

Sarah: Need to understand the context of the fisheries crisis – many have gained substantially but fisheries collapse has significant consequences for livelihood.

Policy debates – keeping fish for future generations having negative impact on current generation. In terms of wellbeing QoL is being diminished.

Derek: Gujarat experience – in central hub poverty is still decreasing because of high prices for fish products. But one of my fisher friends said our sense of tension is increasing day by day – risk increasing – they know they are clearing out the basis of their livelihood.

Important to conceptualise statements of ‘poverty in fisheries’. It’s much more dynamic.

Sarah: I agree but I also feel frustration – development discourse doesn’t have fisheries on its radar.

D: Have to be careful not to set yourself up to be knocked down because they will argue ‘poverty in fisheries’ is decreasing.

S: need to highlight diversity in fisheries – need debate on HOW you conceptualise it.

Maartin Bavinck: Need to include the market – fisher wellbeing and ecosystem services is mediated by the market. An important dimension.

N: We don’t have baseline data even on income – so it’s difficult to find evidence to prove it one way or the other. Sri Lanka – several surveys in 1980s and current fishery stats, which are not very good, show it is higher relative to the 80s. But no real comparative data.

How do you conceptualise both poverty and wellbeing? Income and multi-dimension perspective and now we have wellbeing.

S: Future research – establish monitoring

N: World Fish trying to do that for some time. Chris Bene now at HQ to start that project. Problem – all 3 are together (forestry, fisheries and agriculture) have to return to the data to isolate the fisheries stats – v. time consuming and so far it’s more income data.

Vivek: income assessment difficulties – hides assets/things that are not paid for. One difference seems to completely negate all of that – the free fish – that makes incomplete economics – turns it upside down - a lot of free things in communities are not highlighted.

11.15am – A.McGregor – Intro to conflict papers.

Derek: Governance failures not the cause of conflicts - Governance precedes the conflicts – many instances of conflicts actually beneficial

A: I agree.

N: There will never be a world without conflict but you can include the processes to address conflicts.– make sure the conflicts are not destructive.

12pm

Conflict paper debates: Gulf of Mannar

Vivek: generic story that applies to most of Indian fisheries. Had lowest level of fishing in beginning – lack of market availability/products and traditional fishing practices/villages – benefits for all concerned.

Initial stage – not too much of a problem of co-existence – somewhere along the line mechanised system expands and becomes a problem for others – benefits at cost of others.

3rd stage – even mechanised fishing is suffering. All in the same boat now. Represents a failure of fisheries governance in India. Perhaps the Fisheries department don't really govern everything.

Stage 4: other actors of governance enter the picture – international concern for global commons. Urban youth start identifying with conservation issues.

Social diversity composition – open access needs to be qualified. Artisanal fishery is still based on certain social criteria – more often it is the others who the others who want to enter who have a caste barrier. So many cultural barriers acting in India.

Point of entry for all and sundry is the mechanised sector. T.Nadu mechanised sector is owned by those who are not traditionally from fishing backgrounds.

Small-scale sector is not a sector that just anybody enters. It is only mechanised sector that you have labour entry.

The failure of agriculture is a factor for immigration into fisheries? There is no conditions for this. There are still social barriers. It is actually a misrepresentation. They blame the decline and harvest failures in agriculture as a reason for increased immigration to fisheries. They have actually invested a lot of money into agriculture to reduce pressure on fishing. This is actually a complete misconception of the problem. A rice paddy farmer does not just walk across the road and into fishing.

Legal pluralism – eco-development societies – cluttering with new associations/organisations – do not recognise the legal plural system that is already there and interact/work with them. We exclude the real people who help you solve the problem or whose exclusion prevent you from solving the problem.

Paper II – S.Coulthard – Padu system

Sarah: The Padu system is a possible example of imminent conflict – as poverty increases the risk of conflict grows – access tensions grow.

Vivek: There have been many conflicts – it's a very tense area.

Paper III

S: my case study – self-governing arrangement

Paper II: global governance

Paper III: co-management arrangements with the state

T: no arrows feeding back from well-being to the resources. How does wellbeing affect the resources as resources are the main factor we rely on.

N: need to look at how culture underlies wellbeing roles and resources. Resources are also capabilities not just assets.

Vivek: Equality and social harmony can be seen as part of the well-being values.

Group sessions – 4pm

Group 1 – Gulf of Mannar - comments

Fragmentation (e.g. caste) limits how poorer groups can be incorporated into processes of deliberation.

Group 2 – Pulicat Lake

Vivek: Very difficult to accept that this system is functioning and that whole families are dependent on that – wellbeing is dependent solely on the Padu system.

I would say that the last pt. is very important (evolution/historical context of fishing – pink gold rush) a heap of prawns had no value, used to be a poor man's fish.

I see Padu system as a space use management, conservation is secondary. I don't see it as a livelihood – it seems to be more of a rent sharing mechanism rather than a livelihood sharing. Madrapradesh – formal rights to inland fishing communities and they have to form co-ops. Entirely a rent sharing arrangement according to me.

It's not a politically correct thing to fight among other lower castes (dalits and Pattinaver). If it were Brahmin controlled – then it would long have gone/been contested.

Sarah: It's also the law that the rights can't be leased.

V: There must be other sources of income, that is my question. Secondly is it really beneficial for the ecosystem, is the ecosystem in good health?

Sarah: The positive consequences does control the amount of people who can fish. But each Padu is intensely fished. But I think if the Padu system wasn't there then you would have a much greater influx of mechanised fishing and impact on the ecosystem.

A number of fishers won't participate because they see it beneath them.

Allister: One thing that is missing is how are the prawns traded – who has control of that and where does the value go?

Sarah: Pulicat initially was quite a remote part of the coast but they have built a new landing centre there after I did my PhD (prior a lot was sold locally). Now prawns are exported – road access much improved – global export. Having a massive impact on 'shaving off beard' concept – no fish handouts for the impoverished of society.

The villagers bring the fish to be traded in the town – large Muslim pop. Who are largely involved in the export.

The problem of shared poverty within the system is rarely debated – an insider thing – not talked about very openly. Value of Padu system – gives them exclusivity – able to mobilise a voice and protest against other threats – pollution and coastal development and encroachment of industry from N.Chennai. Knock-on effects for ecosystem health. Sense of collectivity gives people a common aim and more power. But becomes very tricky for them to look internally.

Brinda: The measure of poverty, does that include the fact that they own an asset as well as the fact that ecosystem has become more sustainable? That is something that they are gaining so if that is not factored into the measurement of poverty then that needs to be able to look at.

Comment: Pulicat lake is a dying ecosystem – freshwater influx is lessening and the bar mouth is closing more often and major developments, such as roads has cut-off the circulation to the lake.

Group 3 – Sri Lankan fisheries

Allister: Lack of detailed statistics for Gulf of Manner that might help define nature of poverty in fisheries and extent of it – is that the same in Sri Lanka or not?

N: In the last 3 years there has been collection of data from the state.

Comparison between earlier set of data (1980s) provides information between fishery and other incomes but not necessarily at a poverty level.

Recent data more multi-dimensional and poverty level between different households, fishers came out slightly lower but not significantly.

Patchwork of data and national not regional.

Oscar: I personally don't believe in income data/poverty. Access to education, assets etc., Indicators of degraded resources and info on social organisation and participation are all directly related to poverty and wellbeing. That info. Is there but it is scanty. Not on a national level.

Jeremy: To what extent would enhanced data lead to solving of poverty issues if it is such an agenda-focused, subversive government?

Vivek: You are doing research for the post-revolution phase?!

N: The government cannot last forever...The data can also be used at grass-roots levels (NGOs) Where there are spaces to influence the government it can be used. Popular movement is not an option at the moment but it is still possible to find spaces of influence.

Closure - Jeremy: What are the similarities between the papers?

Our idea of conflict has expanded this afternoon. Importance of co-operation and relevance of area management (Sri Lanka) and maybe one of the key things is the sharing of data – governance aspect.

Maybe it's no surprise that it's the little people who loose. But also the winners of today may not be the winners of the future - latent ill-being, they are on a quick-wing not a sustainable-wing.

Aspects of intervention from the outside which disrupt the governance system e.g. Tsunami aid, CBD in Gulf of Mannar, Sri Lankan government.

In the end of the day the fish are the key – on which all the systems depend.

The aspect of building a managed retreat is a necessary requirement for the future in terms of IG and DD.

Day 2 – Discussions

South Asian analysis of poverty in fisheries and policy implications.

Paper 12 – Indian Fisheries policy - comments:

Maartin: the main critique of these policies is that laws are not implemented – many have a symbolic element – this means to what extent do we need to take these things seriously. What is the real value of this legislation? Should we focus on improving legislation?

Murali: how does the legislation work? How to make a workable policy – this is the challenge.

Oscar: Sri Lanka – based on policy document of 2002 – published by the minister alone – most of co-ops collapsed...in the end everything collapsed. There is no eco-system based management in Sri Lanka.

Ajit: Today when you have a forest rights act/fisheries acts many people argue that these co-management acts hinder the process

There is a lot of criticisms about these forms of co-management – the powers given to the state – what is actually meant by co-management.

Vivek: Co-management – I think the problem is how it is developed and applied- there is no clarity – artificial new entities created will not work. T.Nadu – independent process to work at the grass-roots level to work at moral institutions – what should be the actual fisherman's organization – what is most desirable – not just end up imposing new structures.

Why do we need it? Localized fisheries – CNRM much more feasible – traditionally there and have come up in recent times – individual villages with good governance have no ability to influence the overall management – not linked – now need to use village level governance system as building block for higher level structures that will then deal with the state – largely use existing formations – so can deal with the state on some kind of equal basis

Co-management has to be based on the existing strengths of the community. That is why we may end with serious problems if ecosystem policies are rushed in.

Sarah: implementation is the problem – that's really important info. I hear a lot of talk about the state – emphasis on importance of plurality of different government.

Murali: what is lacking is not looking at poverty in the fisheries sector.

Allister: The devil is in the detail – not aimed specifically at human well-being. Not formed by a single framework of any kind. Does it matter? It does – the complexity of it engages with and is transformed through...need to engage with what does or doesn't work and why.

Day 3 – Discussions Policy Brief day

Oscar: What do you expect these people to do with this policy document? The NEED FOR COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT AND participation has already been identified. All they need may be a little push. Still frankly, I'm not sure what is expected.

Allister: I thought the reports pretty good actually. The Sri Lanka paper was developing a particular identity, quite contained which was positive. In India the rapid change element, how to cope with rapid change on the coast is really positive. They both have their own identity. The India one then becomes a bit of book. It can be done but not everything needs to be done in one topic. Maybe you do need to think of the CMZ as an example.

I think the question of what you expect...we have to have some notion that we are saying something worthwhile. It's about putting this on the agenda because it is worthwhile. You basically want to try and get this into people's consciousness so that people understand it and will support further research. All we could ever hope for is that we prepare for the groundwork out of this and we begin to put it out there. So that when it comes to the next stage – there is support for funding. We have people in agencies who know of it and can make the connection. So it's not a proposal but it is part of long-term strategy – will add to work on what is a worthwhile issue.

Another instrumental issue is to go back with the policy briefs to have a chance to further research.

Brinda: Any one of these agencies will be very helpful in taking the agenda forward. There has to be much stronger engagement – more widespread – disseminate to a larger set of people – that's why it's good to have a wider set of targets and to include the fishers themselves.

Day 4 - Discussions

ESPA project – research ideas and future collaborations – development of current and future research/projects linked to BSG (Sarah's diagram) and creation of 'wellbeing, ecosystems and governance network' proposal.

Day 5 - Discussions:

Sarah: I. structuring how we take charge of:

1. Research
2. Networking
3. Capacity building and
4. Policy change agenda

Allister – the first question for me is networking – what direction is this taking?

New thoughts?

Sarah: How to progress: Proposal to Create a central hub, a 'wellbeing, ecosystems and governance network'...(see hand-out).

Maarten: I wasn't very eager to set up an artificial network which dies but I think this is actually very interesting and I have the feeling this is the next generation trying to move things forward so I think this is a very nice initiative. As far as working goals – I would be in favour of sticking to at least coasts otherwise you move outside the range of what MARE actually does. That is the only caveat.

Derek: MARE – Focus coasts. Then Ajit/MIDS link to forest site. A hub of networks.

Ajit: It is better to stay focused on the coasts. One of the purposes of the project is not academic – I have links to other people from outside of research interests. They are part of the issues being raised on the coasts.

Sarah: absolutely we need non-academics as members but I was thinking of a time element and commitment issue.

Allister: broader issues – that Ajit talks about – to what extent does this address legitimacy concerns.

Ajit: Very few academics working in this area – there's much more going on outside of going on outside of academia – actually much more knowledge. Having communication with people outside of research is key because they are engaging with these issues on a day-day basis.

Niraka: But membership is open to everybody. It is going to involve people working at the community level. Policy includes working with communities – or we could have a separate section for this. Let's get the direction of the concept sorted.

Derek: I see what Ajit is saying. Ideally we would find people outside of academia and who see the network as something worthwhile to contribute time to.

Oscar: I'm definitely science! We are thinking of a multiple-actor network. Most of these people are not used to working with networks/conferencing so we may end up with only academics in the end. Sometimes people who don't have access they fall out.

Vivek: I'm still trying to understand the motive behind the network. Is it related to this project or the future? And who is really willing to invest in this network? Or if MARE is happy to act as the anchor. Many of us are in various networks. For non-academics in the fisheries sector we are already trying to influence policy through various networks and platforms. Also I don't see ourselves doing much in maintaining this network. I would be very doubtful that there is that level of motivation to create and set-up this network. I'm keen to understand how this network links to out future plans or is this more independent of that?

Derek: I think it's both, the attractive thing for me is that it does not need to be connected, it can be self-sustaining even if NERC funding doesn't go ahead. But if NERC does go ahead then this will be very beneficial.

Allister: What is the specific and distinctive purpose of this network? Networks can be funded on a shoestring – so this is a good way to start. We need to ask can we map out the distinctiveness of this network.

Martin: The network has to go beyond the people who are in it. It goes through many changes of people and they are dynamic and evolve over time. A steering group to start it up which can change over time. A successful network is built up on interests people share. The initial focus is very practical and achievable and a good testing ground – most important is if the goal is a conceptual goal around which a network can evolve. It is the uniqueness and selling point of the goal and if that adds to what is already here.

Nicky: What do you see as the ultimate end goal of the network?

Allister: To what extent do we conceive of ourselves as end users of such a network – what way can it be of use to you? I can as an academic – as a communication tool – a forum for discussions. It's not normal in academia to connect to policy and practice – it doesn't engage much with these people. If there were sufficient voices and diversity then this would be quite a unique way to stay in touch and to identify people working outside of the usual sphere.

Niraka: For me to be an end user I would want to extend beyond S.Asia – go global (incl. Latin America and Africa). I co-ordinate the Gender and Fisheries network – 300 members – incl. activists and private sector – diverse group. There is a lot of communication we act as brokers to connect people through research, etc. I'm sure I can bring in some of these members into this network as well as they share the interests and it is multi-disciplinary.

Allister; get up and talk people or I'll do a Robert Chambers!!! I want more energy!

Martin: Maarten would you accept this proposal?

Maarten: I think a no. of people have indicated they are eager to put in time to develop this and to try to nourish it. I think if it is limited to the coastal field would be preferable. There are still all kind of practical things but in principle yes.

Ramesh: there's a huge lack of information so networking would be of use. LOICZ.

Murali: Advantage: diversity of members. Many of us a part of different fisheries networks – this could be a central hub/network that links all these other networks we are a part of. We can give and take back. This is where we can add value.

Oscar: PowerFish: research in 11 countries – so many governance and WB issues. Mozambique case – strong link with this website might provide resource to fill knowledge gaps.

Venkatesh: good idea to have network – you have the strength of students. It has to be broader than S.Asia. very happy to see what Maarten present – there has been a small interest created among diplomats in S.Asia (project output). You have the freedom to speak about things that policy makers may not. Nothing has been implemented on the ground level – that is my concern. How does it reach the people and then the government channel –this unique platform can be effectively used – we can work on it.

Q. from Maarten: how do you as a natural scientist see the relevance?

Ramesh: networking to link with... next month workshop bringing natural and social scientists – new central mandate of the centre – this network great potential tool.

Discussion on NISCZM presentation (Ramesh):

Issue of governance:

Ramesh: This institute will not go directly into legal aspects – we can give the actual info to inform policy and relevant agencies.

Nicky: a lot of effort into mapping of eco-governabilities – what scope I there to combine ecological maps in social data – to target vulnerabilities?

Ramesh: those types of information will be incorporated.

Maarten: many of the problems in coastal caused by failure of governance – a lot of management being done by non-government organizations (not just NGOs but also fishing villages) but you do not take governance as a central topic – example – mapping – what kind of management is actually being done outside of government. Pet project with Vivek – atlas on fisher management along the whole coast. As a suggestion that would be a kind of project that looks at the governance aspect and why is so much intended policy is failing. Does that fit in the mandate?

Ramesh: Yes it does. When we have this knowledge it then goes to the governance – we would like to play a role between the ministry and the people on the coast. Moratorium to stop boat

projects no but no data – ministry realize they are not able to withstand that policy without the data. We can act as an interplay.

Maarten: Why don't you also focus on some of this knowledge, building capacity on governance also.

Ramesh: That can be done.

Ahanna: What has been explained are not the final projects. If we get feedback on other important areas to focus on such as governance – then we can add.

Maarten: It's difficult to see governance as a project but more an integral part of the whole.

Allister: I don't think realistically you could get serious feedback at this time from a room of social scientists. I think your first draft looks as if it's been written with very little social science input. In your mapping there are some key aspects of mapping the human dimensions of the coast – land use doesn't capture everything of human dynamics. Vulnerabilities that don't arise from physical processes can have a serious impact on ecosystem processes. Social processes are bit tacked-on in the draft. From my point of view the sooner you integrate some social science the better you will avoid criticisms in the future. There are elements that re in there but it's the extent to which it is integrated.

Future research proposal discussions:

Oscar: We have not been able to effectively address the clash between human development and ecosystem health. Sometimes I am a little sad we have come to the end of the road when we have just come to understand the concept of wellbeing. There are so many gaps to be filled. I have identified areas and how we can begin to fill these gaps. We should have a research agenda or at least a list of research questions that will provide food for thought for people in the network in the future – to develop future research that may begin to answer some of the issues from the project. Vivek said there are so many actors and processes – what do we know about them and what inputs can be added to them – value addition – adding value to these organizations and people is important. We have not come to the end of the road. There are more things to be done.

Here are some of the key questions/issues:

- how does wellbeing approach differ from other approaches. E.g. what added value compared to livelihoods?
- What are they willing to do with these ecosystem services – human-ecosystem relationship.
- How people respond to changes and vulnerability and ecosystem changes.
- different governance systems in fisheries – why do they fail.
- Why do people break laws or comply?
- What do we know about the ecosystems – enough info? Implications for fisheries? And implications for fisher wellbeing?
- Can wellbeing and IG add value?
- Knowledge gaps and capacity building
- Who are the actors?
- Do fishing communities have the power to reduce their impacts on the environment
- Who are the present actors addressing the human-ecosystem interactions
- How do we operationalise wellbeing?

Sarah: specific areas of research:

- conceptual and theoretical development of using fisheries wellbeing
- gathering evidence – need to develop and adapt tools – methodological area of research that needs to be advanced.
- Governance – how it relates to wellbeing and build capacity for improved governance.

Niraka: the network we propose with Derek is examining precisely the conceptual aspects of WB and IG. Indicator values, etc. but we don't have money for the methodology.

Governing small-scale fisheries for wellbeing and resilience – EU proposal/paper? Seeing how applicable the WB, IG and resilience are.

Sarah: important to identify some particular projects/proposals that can add to this.

Derek: Possibility collaborative funding effect (NERC-CEDR?)

Nicky: pull the lessons learned together: how to integrate human and eco vulnerabilities, what Qs to ask where...what factors lead to well/illbeing...? Need to consider how this can be done.

Andy: scatter-gun effect – identifying the gaps – what or where are the areas people think we should be working upon as a network and then where do we want to go? To drive that forward is for (Sarah) to draw up a swift question for everyone to address – feedback would allow us to formulate the key research agenda.

Murali: looking at the 4 areas of focus: the start is the networking part. A lot of research has been happening in bits and pieces. A lot of desk research is needed to identify the research areas/gaps – pool all these things. Find out exact areas where we need extra research. Then only we are capable of building the capacity for this and meaningfully engage at the policy level.

Derek: that's exactly what the CCLF project is doing – that will generate gap areas that can feed into the network.

Niraka: That is 2 things we are doing – concept values and database of research/key literature.

Sarah: what Andy said is a good idea – write down research questions/ideas and feedback.

Allister: an early part of this network development is to identify the research agenda – where we have already identified gaps. We don't have to commit at this stage to research proposals to fill. But we can set up a process for filling these gaps. Or may proactively be used as a call to respond to a research agenda/question.

We need to move through this business of these 4 dimensions – set out an architecture – network that breaks down the research questions – conceptual, methodological, practical questions and how that relates to capacity building. There's a research agenda and also a capacity agenda. And how that gets resolved.

In these identified research projects (BSG diagram) is an opportunity to develop this architecture further...

The network is the platform...providing opportunities to build up...the trick of all of this, the hope, raison d'être – how to keep the whole connected with policy practice. How is the data gathered, communicated into policy and practice.

One of the big questions for me: all of this is a discussion of ambition – the more we add the more resources it requires. Need to be aware of trying to run before we can walk. Identify what resources/funding are there. How much can we do with what we got?

What I saw in the proposal: the resources – steering group, website coordinator. Need to be clear about what's left in the ESPA budget – and if we are all happy to commit funds to this, as well as the policy briefs. Need funding for initial set-up and Uni of Ulster support. ESPA Funding ends Jan 29th.

Derek: Bangkok conference – plenary sessions on specific topics – backed by papers. A shortfall of funding from CCLF project can be used.

Allister: Work out logic of location of the website. Use of MARE as host vs. Cost of independent domain.

Jeremy: worth noting that we do have a project website – IDS.

Allister: that's not totally true – very little point putting webpages up on IDS that is short-term. Instead have link to the new distinctive website. I propose you get assistance from **Debs at IDS**.

Other aspects of resources: Bangkok conference – you have to get your own funding.

Maarten: NERC future call?

Andy: communication has got to come from one or two of the core team. I don't think the point is to make the communication now – we have got enough pulled together and the ESPA call, if it does come, won't be until end of January. We should focus on the website, policy briefs, papers, etc. Then go to UEA.

Allister: I think it is important to have a proactive strategy.

Derek: we need to figure out who is going to lead that strategy.

Sarah – new champion of the strategy

Allister – background role – input on content and agenda, etc.

After lunch discussions:

Allister: This steering group needs someone from natural sciences and someone who knows policy better.

Allister – sharing of Bath Master's unit outlines (Wellbeing and development) – for potential use/adaptation Sri Lanka as part of the outputs from this project.

Sarah – Ajit: Anna University – new course – scope to integrate WB? Part of the challenge – how you talk about this with natural scientists and engineers.

Maarten: this project has been centered on WB with IG coming second. I'm not sure how IG fits into this new network. We have the Fisheries Governance Network – also accessible via the MARE website which might fit in here in some way. I think the big difference is that the WB has been much more operationalised with tools etc. IG has not but we are interested in developing that further.

Osar: you can have your related links to ideas e.g. PowerFish and Governance. All those papers we have produced we can have.

Niraka: I think it's also how you integrate the two concepts intellectually. Allister's website is very accessible. The thing is how we bring these things into fisheries. Maybe it is better if we look at the interactions between these three concepts – which the value addition. Which perspective we will take on these three we are still discussing – there are different perspectives.

Derek: If we see wellbeing as an outcome then there's a very clear relationship with IG because we need a vehicle for it, which is IG.

Allister: The extra paper that was produced on how you apply WB and IG to fisheries conflicts – conflict paper 4 – which was underdeveloped. I have heard a lot of recognition of the common ground between the two. We need to find the common words that recognize this. We have started that process here.

Niraka: I'm not sure that there is an integrated product because there are a series of papers but if there was a joint paper on WB and IG then we would not have that gap. A synthesis paper is maybe lacking.

Allister: we can put the draft of that paper up (Orissa – conflict paper 4) and ask for feedback from all?

Venkatesh: bring the fisherfolk to a particular platform to share their knowledge Fishers feeling suppressed about what is happening on (T.Nadu) coast. But have never had a platform for discussion. This network could be an opportunity to create such a platform.

Further commitments?

Maarten: my main commitment is more towards governance issues with wellbeing as an important/interesting reference point. It would be nice to connect – also I'm a little hesitant to

voice further commitments. I have a sense that everyone thinks this is a good initiative – the main thing is to connect and communicate with how we progress with everything we have discussed here.

Ajit: Are we seeing this as a platform also to debate some of these issues? To me WB has always been an outcome of development policy. I'm still not clear about this particular approach/concept. That's why I'm hesitant to commit to it.

Allister: What we need is what works in practice?

Fundamental point; human wellbeing is entirely related to the WB of society, which is integrated with the wellbeing of ecosystems. What has come up from this project is that ecosystem wellbeing is integral to our wellbeing – we are part of the ecosystem. Poor people in fisheries must be the centre of the debate.

Maarten: that's what we haven't gone into very deeply in this project.

Derek: I think that's because we lack the tools now – that's what CCLF wants to address.

Vivek: WB and IG – 3 distinct streams of governance: fisheries governance, governance of coastal space and marine ecosystem, general governance related to fishing community member as a citizen. Until recently we would have looked at fisheries governance as the failure of WB but more and more the other systems of governance are going to have important parts to play also. All three have to work together. No more can we think of fisheries governance in isolation. There has to be a strategy tht integrates the 3 streams of governance

Niraka: That can be summed up as Fisheries 'tunnel vision'

Kerala – the integration is v.difficult to achieve. Can only take place at grass roots level. And further the governance of coastal space has to be linked with marine space.

Allister: At last day 5 we get into an interesting discussion and we have no tie left!

Terney: We can define the wellbeing of humans but can we define the wellbeing of ecosystems? I can define ecosystem health better but not wellbeing.

Allister: I think this has been underdeveloped here – what do scientists mean when they talk about ecosystem health and can it be called ecosystem wellbeing? I'm a bit against stretching the term of wellbeing to everything...

(Ecosystem resilience)

Allister: These all things we need to identify in the research gaps.

How is this network going to grow? How is it going to strengthen to natural scientists and how is it going to internationalise?

Aim: 1st meeting of the network in Bangkok – think of how to get more people into the network.

2nd meeting of the network – MARE conference Jul 2011.

- need to produce the outputs on a tight timetable in order to achieve platform.
- Resources – individual claims in ASAP.

Appendix E. Network proposal

Proposal for a ‘wellbeing, ecosystems and governance’ network

Rationale:

To connect the many existing and potential activities around the Building Sustainable Governance project to a central hub that can actively work towards governance for human and ecosystem wellbeing worldwide

- **IDS / BSG website**
- **All project outputs**

BSG Working goal - to improve the wellbeing of poor people in fisheries in South Asia in a way that is positive for ecosystem conservation, through the improvement of systems of governance

- A key hub for many of us is MARE – conference, collaboration
- Propose a follow up network and associated website which connects activities on fisheries, eco-system services, wellbeing and governance
- Hosted at MARE/ Mare website

Network title discussion:

Governance for human wellbeing and ecosystem resilience

Governing for social-ecological wellbeing

The wellbeing, ecosystems and governance network

Wel-Eco-Gov

Aim: Working towards improved governance for human and ecosystem wellbeing

Note: broaden out to inc. ecosystem services, not just fisheries/ coasts. International in scale (not just South Asia) ...following the existing reach of MARE and current ESPA network members

Key concepts

- Social Wellbeing
- Ecosystem wellbeing
- Ecosystem services
- Socio-ecological Resilience
- Interactive governance

Membership of network is open to all

First sign up session at ESPA workshop 3

Steering committee: Sarah (Ulster Univ. UK), Ajit (MIDS, India), Oscar (Ruhuna, Sri Lanka), Derek (Uni. Of Manitoba, Canada), Nireka (World Fish). [more may be added as country coordinators]

Roles of steering committee

To champion the network through:

- i) assisting in initial setup and design
- ii) spread awareness and actively seek network expansion and contributions (internationalization and natural science contributors)
- iii) to contribute to the update of the network through provision of new information on research opportunities, research outputs, events, news etc...– keeping the network alive through the online notice board

Website coordinator – Easkey Britton [Ulster University]

Role: Initial set up of webpage [ESPA funds, Ulster Uni support]. Monitor notice board and contribute to its upkeep by monthly scans for related news/ events/ opportunities (1-2 days per month)

Proposed architecture of the website

- Hosted by MARE website
- Home page - [mission statement, description of network, history of ESPA project],
- Key concepts page [paragraph on each and links to project websites e.f. ESPA, Fish Gov Net, WeD],
- Members page [background on network members – short paragraph and photo],
- Resources page [literature/ weblinks to research docs and other networks], and 'Events' board
- Discussion forum

Architecture of the network

1. Network as a platform

[role in identifying research and capacity gaps, keeping network function and expansion]

Natural science representative and policy / practice

MEA – Ecosystem is better conceptualised than wellbeing

Fisher-coastal-general governance [synergies between GSs]

2. Research agenda [evidence building/ conceptual part/ methodological part / tool development]

[leading and participating in research proposals that draw on WB and IG]

Conceptual development / articulation of wellbeing and IG interactions (conflict paper 4)

Social – ES wellbeing connections and interdependencies

What does ES health mean – sense of ES wellbeing and how it relates to societal wb

3. Capacity building [identifying gaps in and opportunities for]

Teaching materials [Terney]

MSc programme (Bath) – course outlines

Discussion platforms

4. Connections to policy and practice [dissemination of policy briefs, tracking of follow up events, connect 1-3 to policy change, mechanism to engage with policy makers and grassroots and to influence research agenda]

Once BSG website is shutdown, transfer to MARE website

Time line

- Functioning website by end of ESPA project (Feb 1st 2010).
- First meeting of network - Small scale fisheries conference, Bangkok Oct 2010
- First activity – prepare papers for theme on wellbeing, resilience and governance at SSF conference (theme organizer Derek Johnson)

Activities (today)

- Discuss the proposal / feedback
- ESPA members to agree on membership (individual membership, but institutions can be represented)
- New members to send 1 paragraph on their portfolio and photo to Easkey ASAP
- Coordinator and steering committee to agree tasks in establishing the webpage

Appendix F. Presentations made, and supporting documents available, at ESPA workshop 3 of Building Sustainable Governance project

The table below shows the presentations (P1, P2.....) and supporting documents (S1, S2.....) given during the third workshop.

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